



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.  
A PLEA FOR TURNIPS, AND OTHER ROOT CROPS.

In a good article in the Canadian Agriculturist, written by Wm. H. Beresford, Esq., on the cultivation of root crops in Canada, we find some important facts in regard to the turnip crop. It would not be very difficult to raise 750 bushels of turnips here in Maine to the acre. Now allowing 60 lbs. to the bushel, we shall have 45,000 lbs., or say twenty tons.

Mr. Beresford says, "every Canadian farmer could with perfect ease devote every year a portion of his land to roots, five acres at least to every hundred in cultivation. By so doing he will be able to maintain more stock, obtain more manure, and produce more wheat per acre than under the present system. The nutritive matter contained in an acre of turnips is great. In a crop of 20 tons, or 45,000 lbs., there are 900 lbs. of thick or woody fibre; 400 lbs. of starch, sugar, gum; 670 lbs. gluten; 130 lbs. of fat or oil; and 300 lbs. of saline matter; total 6000 lbs.

A crop of 25 tons, or 65,000 lbs. (933 bushels) per acre, of carrots, contains 1650 lbs. of huck or woody fibre; 5,600 lbs. of sugar; 840 lbs. of gluten; 200 lbs. of fat; and 800 lbs. of saline matter; total 9,120 lbs.

The quantity of nutritive matter afforded from a crop of Mangold Wurtzel, of 20 tons or 45,000 lbs. per acre, consist of 900 lbs. of huck or woody fibre; 4,500 lbs. of starch, sugar, &c.; 900 lbs. of gluten; 450 lbs. saline matter; total 7,200 lbs.

From a crop of oats at 50 bu. per acre, the 50 bu. weighing 2,100 lbs. we obtain 420 lbs. huck or woody fibre; 1050 lbs. starch; 300 lbs. gluten; 100 lbs. of oil; and 80 lbs. saline matter; total 1870 lbs.

A heavy crop of wheat at 60 lbs. to the bushel, the weight of grain per acre would be 2,700 lbs. The amount of nutritive matter from an acre of Indian corn, at 30 bushels to the acre, amounts to 1703 lbs.

From an acre of peas at 25 bushels per acre, 1,392 lbs."

Let us put Mr. Beresford's calculations, (which he says he has derived mainly from Johnston's lecture on agricultural chemistry,) into tabular form, so as to meet the eye more readily for comparison:

	Yield per acre	of nutritive matter.
Turnips,	6,000	
Carrots,	9,120	
Wurtzels,	7,200	
Oats, (50 bu.)	1,870	
Wheat,	2,700	
Indian Corn,	1,703	
Peas,	1,392	

The following extract from the same paper, is as valuable and applicable to the farmer of Maine as to those of Canada.

"The use of carrots on a farm is well known to those who cultivate them. The seed should be sown early in the spring, the land having been well worked, for the carrots delights in depth and openness of soil. The grand use of carrots on a farm is for strengthening and medicinal food to horses and cattle. A gentleman of my acquaintance was very successful in giving them last spring to his horses, when they were recovering slowly from the influenzæ; they greatly promote the health of animals. The difficulty attending the sowing of the seed of the carrot operates against any large breadth of land being devoted to its culture. They should occupy however, some space in every root field of the farmer. The long red mangold wurtzel, the globe orange, and the red turnip root are eminently suited for culture in this country; they are suited to a much greater diversity of soils than the turnip. On peaty soils on the reclaimed bog lands of Ireland, they have produced a large amount of food. Equally a cleansing crop with the turnip, the mangold stores well, if not better, is excellent spring food, can sow earlier, not being subject to insect depredations. Experiments have been made of late in Ireland of substituting the mangold for part of the daily allowance of oats to working horses, and a calculation made that by consuming in this way the mangold produced by half a rod of land, a quantity of oats will be saved which it will require two acres to produce. This crop should be harvested early. I found them more tender than the swedes, the yellow globe more than the red; in pulling them, care must be exercised to inflict upon them as little injury as possible.

The parsnip is even more productive than the carrot; in the south of England and in the Channel Islands it is much cultivated. In a trial of the Altringham carrot and parsnip, in Jersey, in 1834, the same quantity of land which produced 261 lbs. of carrots, produced 840 lbs. of parsnips. The Alderney cows are fed on these roots, their milk is surprisingly rich, and yields more butter in proportion to quantity than that of any other kind of cows. Colonel Le Coutour, an experienced agriculturist, states, that out of three crops of parsnips in the Island of Jersey, in competition for a premium, the prize crop amounted to 27 tons 8 cwt. per acre, a quantity nearly sufficient for 10 cows, during the six winter months. The methods of culture practised in the Channel Islands, are both broadcast and drill; a deep trench is adopted, from 1 foot to 18 inches deep. In the spring of 1854, and also in the Spring of 1855, I partook of the parsnip root which had been all winter in the ground; they were free from decay and of excellent flavor.

The parsnip is a bean more productive than the turnip; in the south of England and in the Channel Islands it is much cultivated. In a trial of the Altringham carrot and parsnip, in Jersey, in 1834, the same quantity of land which produced 261 lbs. of carrots, produced 840 lbs. of parsnips. The Alderney cows are fed on these roots, their milk is surprisingly rich, and yields more butter in proportion to quantity than that of any other kind of cows. Colonel Le Coutour, an experienced agriculturist, states, that out of three crops of parsnips in the Island of Jersey, in competition for a premium, the prize crop amounted to 27 tons 8 cwt. per acre, a quantity nearly sufficient for 10 cows, during the six winter months. The methods of culture practised in the Channel Islands, are both broadcast and drill; a deep trench is adopted, from 1 foot to 18 inches deep. In the spring of 1854, and also in the Spring of 1855, I partook of the parsnip root which had been all winter in the ground; they were free from decay and of excellent flavor.

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I am well aware that in this climate we cannot

## RAISING FARM STOCK.

We have received a report of a discussion upon this subject by the East Wilton Farmers' Club, of which we give the material portions as follows:

Mr. L. Adams commenced feeding his oxen and cows, this year, as early as the corn would do to top, and thinks it pays well. His cows increased their milk and gained flesh. When his young cattle and sheep first came to the barn, thin and lean, he began feeding them with good hay, and they improved very much. His straw and coarse fodder he feeds in the coldest part of winter, never giving straw alone. Given his young stock some hay, each day, which he thinks a much better way than to feed entirely on straw, having tried both methods. He waters his cattle at noon and in pleasant weather lets them run in the yard four or five hours, and feeds some in the yard.—Young stock at two or three years old, he thinks costs twice as much as they are worth at the present price.

Mr. D. Fletcher lives in the village, and keeps one cow. Feeds three times a day, and waters her regularly. Keeps her in the stable, which he thinks the best way. Has never fed much provender. His cow looks well and does well, and is satisfied the cost of keeping in this way is less than to feed cattle at half-hazard and let them run at large and suffer from the cold. Farmers usually overstock their pastures. The best way is to keep better stock and less of it.

Mr. Thomas Hayes feeds good hay to his cattle when first brought up to the barn, and gives straw in the coldest part of winter. Feeds a little corn in the ear with his poor hay and straw. Regular feeding he considers very important. The Durham and Devons he thinks well of.

Mr. J. Bean—has usually kept a cow, feeds one thrice a day, and no water, waters twice and once a week, and has never fed much grain. His cow generally looks better in spring than in the fall. Thinks much is saved by regular feeding. Being short of hay, one winter, he gave his cow six quarts of oats per day, and she gave a good mass of milk, and was in good condition in the spring. He gave her but one ton of hay that winter.

Mr. C. C. Adams thinks cattle, whether old or young, when fed on coarse fodder, should have some grain. Farmers should raise more roots than they do. Cattle should never be fed on straw entirely. Grain fed to calves, the first winter, will duly pay. Calves fed with a pint of oats per day would be worth five dollars per head more, the next fall. Calves should be weaned until 14 or 16 weeks old. He learns them to drink at 7 or 8 weeks, and he can then wean them without shrinking. Tie-ups, or leashes, should be made as warm as possible. His is double boarded or cailed up, all around, with a door hung on hinges at the bottom, in front of the cattle, to feed without the trash. The manure is not frozen, this winter.

Mr. A. Chauncy—Cattle should be kept as comfortable as possible. Feeds good hay when they first come to barn, and thinks provender fed to calves would pay.

Mr. S. Lombard has noticed cows frequently chewing bones, and thinks there must be some property lacking in the soil.

In answer to his query as to the cause, we answer that this craving for bones, in cattle, is known as the "bone sickness," and is caused by a lack of phosphates in their foods. We have spoken of this disease before, and have not space, now, for an extended article upon it. The course of treatment to be pursued is to add a good quantity of bone meal to the diet.

The Club was organized last winter, and now numbers 32 members. Since the first of October, meetings have been held once in a fortnight, all of which have been very beneficial and interesting.

There seems to be a general waking up among the farmers, feeling that their calling is the foundation of all others—honorable, peaceful, and above all, most healthy.

For the Maine Farmer.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I am sending a hog on thorough boiling corn, with the liquid for drink.

Now, which is the best and cheapest mode of feeding swine—mine or my neighbor's, who feeds his on Indian meal, converted into swill?

You're in the cause of improvement,

Washington, March 8, 1859. H. B. M.

NOTE.—We have tried both modes of feeding swine, and prefer the former. Feeding the corn, cooking the meal, and feeding it in that form. A neighbor of ours also tried feeding his hogs with boiled corn and subsequently feeding them with corn meal, mixed with warm water, and came to the conclusion that the meal was the best. The hog fed on boiled corn, was slaughtered, and the contents of the stomach carefully examined.

The kernels of corn were broken and apparently swallowed without much chewing. There seems to be a general waking up among the farmers, feeling that their calling is the foundation of all others—honorable, peaceful, and above all, most healthy.

It is evident that the more minute the particles of food swallowed, the more ready and of course the sooner will the gastric juices act upon it, we are told.

THE WHEAT CROP IN MAINE.

MR. EDITOR.—A perusal of the interesting articles in the last and previous weeks' issue of the Farmer, from the report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, concerning the "enemies to the wheat crop," has led to a

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN



AUGUSTA:  
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1859.

## A VALEDICTORY.

With the present number of the Farmer, seven years of editorial labor on the part of the undersigned are brought to a close, and his connection with the Farmer ceases. His relations the patrons of the Farmer were been pleasant to him, and he trusts, not without benefit to them, and it is with feelings of regret that he resigns his situation. Business engagements elsewhere, however, render the movement one of the greatest importance to his future interests, and it only remains for him to thank the patrons of the Farmer for any appreciation they may have shown of his labors in their behalf; to recommend to them the new firm who now have the management of affairs; and bid them farewell, and God speed.

RUSSELL P. EATON.  
Augusta, March 12, 1859.

Note. It will be seen by the above, that we have lost "our right hand support."

Mr. Eaton's help during the time he has been engaged as foreman and assistant Editor, has been of great service to all concerned in the welfare of the Farmer, and the relations existing between us, have been of the most friendly and cordial character.

His connection with the great publishing establishment of Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, upon the duties of which he has already entered, as business manager of their Atlantic Monthly Magazine, while it brings upon him more onerous and responsible cares and labors, will at the same time, give him a wider and higher sphere of action, and we wish him long years of health, happiness, and a full tide of success and prosperity.

## VETO OF THE COLLEGE LAND BILL.

Our readers know that for two years past the friends of Agricultural Education have been laboring to get through Congress an appropriation of the public lands, to be distributed to each State for the purpose of endowing an Agricultural College in each. We last year published the bill introduced by Mr. Morrill of Vermont with remarks upon the same. This bill, provided that each State should receive the lands after the rate of 20,000 acres to each delegate the State had in Congress. For instance, the State of Maine has six Representatives and two Senators, making eight in all. We should therefore, be entitled to 160,000 acres.

This bill passed the House during the session of last year and the Senate, during this last session. The discussion on it was full and fair and the majorities large. The friends of the bill however, were told by its enemies, long before it passed, that whatever might be the majority with which it passed, it would be vetoed by the President. This threat has been put into execution and the President has vetoed it. This occurrence ought to cause the people to consider whether this veto power isn't a weak point in our system of Government.

It is true that a two-thirds vote of Congress will override a veto and put the bill on the statute book; but this requires a large vote, and you will find that it is very seldom a President will veto anything where he is sure that this vote can be obtained. The only argument in favor of a veto is that it counteracts hasty legislation; but the advantages of this are greatly counterbalanced by the arbitrary power it throws into the hands of the President, and the danger is far greater than a single individual will be swayed from a right path than that some two or three hundred would. But this particular case seems to develop a new phase of this dangerous power. The veto was promised by those in the confidence of the Presidents—for it seems that Presidents have their confidants as well as Princes—a long time in advance.

What sort of way is that for a chief magistrate to manage? To utter his veto or allow others to utter them in advance. In this case the representatives of the people, who are presumed to know full as much of constitutional law as the President and more of the needs and wishes of their constituents, and after two years deliberation pass a bill, and the President, in accordance with a promise made to particular friends, and on what may, with all due deference, be considered rather slender reasons, absolutely forbids its becoming a law.

If there had not been loud calls for him for millions of money for extraordinary purposes, the act would appear more consistent, but as the case stands, it seems to develop a dangerous tendency in the exercise of the veto power, which the people ought to correct before it is too late.

**A WINDFALL FOR MAINE.** The long-standing claim of Massachusetts against the general government for expenses incurred in the war of 1812-15, and which has been brought before Congress every session for the last forty years without success, has at length been acknowledged, and an appropriation covering the original debt and accruing interest, amounting in all to \$227,175 45, has passed both houses and received the signature of the President. The expenses for which this appropriation was made, were incurred by Massachusetts prior to the separation of Maine from the mother Commonwealth. In the act of participation it was provided that one third of the amount recovered of this claim should belong to Maine; but so many years have elapsed, during which it has been persistently resisted and defeated, that but little hope of its eventual acknowledgment and payment was entertained. The favorable result has been owing largely to the zealous efforts of the agents of Maine and Massachusetts in Washington, Messrs. Weston and Hancock, in conjunction with the judicious action of the delegation in Congress from the two States. The amount of this allowance coming to Maine is \$75,725 49.

**THE PROMISED LAND.** The tide of emigration now setting toward the Aroostook country, argues well for the future prosperity of that section of the State. The Pioneer of last week says:—

"Almost every day we notice the arrival of strangers from different portions of Maine, and a few from other States. Some of them come to look out locations, while others bring their families along with them, determined to make a home in Aroostook. We learn from one of them who lately arrived, that a gentleman and his family, direct from Scotland, came as far as Houlton, and took the Susquehanna towards Paterson. He told us that there were also people in some parts of Scotland who were quite interested in regard to Aroostook, and that many were preparing to emigrate to this section the coming season."

The Pioneer advises emigrants to delay coming into the country until the snow is gone, say the last of April or first of May, as the chances for employment until that time are exceedingly precarious.

**WISDOM.** About as much wisdom as we ever saw compressed into a single line is the following:—"Pay for your paper always in advance!"

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

**A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.** John W. Veazie, Agent of the Bangor, Oldtown and Milford Railroad Company, has laid before the Legislature a project in the form of a bill, by which he proposes to promote the settlement of the public lands and aid in the construction of the Aroostook Railroad, without amending the constitution or involving the State. We are indebted to the correspondent of the Portland Advertiser for the following abstract of the provisions of the bill which we have not seen ourselves, but which we presume is substantially and fairly presented by the Advertiser. With regards to the merits of this project, if it has any, as compared with the one reported by the Legislative Committee we have nothing at present to say. When we can procure a copy of the latter we shall be the better able to form, and perhaps express an opinion:

"To the leading feature of the Act, the one which provides for the 'Ways and Means,' is consolidated, and the bill is as follows:

Ward 1.	145	98
" 2,	126	105
" 3,	123	93
" 4,	65	56
" 5,	59	73
" 6,	67	52
" 7,	75	38
	665	515

The following officers were elected in the several Wards:

Ward 1. Warden, Frederic Wingate; Clerk, Oliver Turner; Alderman, Charles Hamlen; Councilmen, H. H. Hussey, James Hayden, Geo. W. Macomber, Constable, Charlie Gowen.

Ward 2. Warden, Eben Sawyer; Clerk, John D. Myrick; Alderman, Wm. T. Johnson; Councilmen, Noah G. Carson, John H. Hartford, Alvan Fogg; Constable, Edmund Gotchell.

Ward 3. Warden, David Boynton; Clerk, Frederic Aborn; Alderman, Orin Williamson; Councilmen, Hiriam Craig, F. W. Dearborn, David Boynton; Constable, James Safford.

Ward 4. Warden, Elizur Miller; Clerk, Geo. L. Guider; Alderman, Ambrose Howe; Councilmen, Orrison Woods, Asa Cummings, Almon H. Lyon; Constable, Geo. M. Smith.

Ward 5. Warden, Chas. E. Hayward; Clerk, Samuel Patterson; Alderman, Robert A. Cony; Councilmen, Edward B. Thor, Harvey Chisam, Edward E. Savage; Constable, Eliza Springer.

Ward 6. Warden, Peter Gay, Jr.; Clerk, Stephen Plummer; Alderman, John Barrows; Councilmen, Wm. O. Green, John Ward, P. S. Perival; Constable, Henry Morse.

Ward 7. Warden, Stephen H. Wall; Clerk, E. G. Caswell; Alderman, Theodore S. Ingraham; Councilmen, Danforth Foster, John Hill, S. S. Webster; Constable, Stephen Smith.

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in some reflections upon the terrible tribulations of conscience in such cases, remarks that

"Byond all the other features of this case is the terrible truth that where a man of fine intellect participates in such a scene 'tis the survivor dice." It must be so—dismised such scenes can not be—the red ray will be in all the light of the future. An engineer on one of our great railways had, without fault of his own, run the tremendous power under his control over a human being. The body was removed from the rail, death had done his work. The imagination was made of the circumstances, and the engineer, who committed the homicide was not in him. Yet a little while afterward, the engineer came to the Superintendent and asked to resign his place, he could not endure it any longer. "Why do you go?" said the Superintendent, "no one blames you." "Ah," said he "I must go. Every night I am on the train I see that man standing before the engine!"

DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Hon. Aaron Vail Brown, Postmaster General died at Washington on Tuesday morning last, after an illness of several days. It is stated that he was nearly convalescent from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, when he was incautiously apprized of the defeat of the Post Office appropriation bill in Congress. The excitement induced by his intelligence caused a fatal relapse. On the morning of his death he had occasional delirium, during which he called for "the bill," evidently alluding to the defeated Post Office bill. A quarter of an hour previous to his death he was conscious and took leave of his family.

Mr. Brown was a native of Virginia, having been born in Brunswick county, in that state, on the 15th of August, 1793, and the next year entered with his father's family to Tennessee. There he studied law, and after being admitted to the bar became a member of the bar of Franklin, afterwards President. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, and was again chosen in 1841 and 1843. At the close of the last term, he retired from Congress to assume the place of Governor of Tennessee, in the year 1844, his law partner having just become President of the United States. When Mr. Buchanan became President, he was invited to a seat in the cabinet as Postmaster General, and accepted.

The funeral took place on Thursday last. The President and Cabinet were present, together with distinguished gentleman connected with all branches; the relatives of the deceased and others; the diplomatic corps were in full court dress. The procession was very long, and while it moved the city bells were tolled and minute guns fired.

On Friday the remains were sent to Tennessee in charge of Justice Catron and Senators Nicholson and Johnson, and Col. Savage of that state.

THE FOREIGN NEWS. The imminent tendency of things to a general European War will make the foreign news for some time to come of more than ordinary interest. We shall therefore devote more space and attention than usual to this department, for the benefit of our readers. All the Continental governments seem to be making vigorous preparation for the impending conflict, and the organization of armies and fleets upon a scale of unusual magnitude, is an indication of the serious nature of the contest for which they are preparing. In the mean time, we have no doubt, our sharp-sighted Yankee skippers and shippers are on the look-out for the chances of money-making, which may grow out of these belligerent relations. Where the carcass is, we may be sure the eagles will be gathered.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. The new Postmaster General has reported to the President that the deficit in his Department on the 30th of June will be over \$6,000,000, and that it will be impossible to go on without an appropriation. Upon learning these facts the President, (so says the telegraph) has determined to call an extra session, but has not yet fixed the day. It is a fortunate thing for the already depleted Treasury that the extra session proposed will only cost the people a trifling matter of mileage, to the tune perhaps of a hundred thousand dollars.

RELIABLE MEDICINES. It is bad enough to be sick, but it makes a bad master worse both for physician and patient, to have adulterated and inefficient medicines palmed off upon us. The adulteration of drugs has been in some places carried on to an alarming extent, and hastily and ill prepared medicines, though made of pure articles, are not reliable in a sick room or any where; and therefore, carefully prepared and reliable preparations ought to be highly prized. We have hitherto found Tildon & Co.'s preparations to be of this class. Their establishment is in Lebanon, N. Y. They use every care to obtain a pure unadulterated article to work upon, and they prepare it with scientific and chemical skill. There is no quackery about them. They have published a work on pharmacy, in which the formulae which they follow are all laid down, and they also publish a Pharmaceutical Journal, in which is found much valuable knowledge of the kind. We have no hesitation in recommending their preparations to physicians and patients. Our old friend Capt. Rouse, of Augusta, is agent for them, and physicians, apothecaries and others who may wish to obtain these medicines, will find him prompt to supply.

HELP FOR WASHING DAYS. Anything that will relieve even a part of the severe labors of a "washing-day," will be made welcome in every family. We have seen and used an excellent apparatus made by L. Whitman, at his agricultural implement works in Winthrop, which will enable one to "ring out" the water from the clothes previous to hanging them out to dry, and which does the work better than it can possibly be done by hand. It is a neat, compact and portable screw press with a circular cr, or vat, in which to put the clothes with a follower above them. By bringing down the screw, the water is squeezed out with great ease in a very little time. We commend its use to everybody. It should be the inseparable companion of the wash tub. If it comes into general use, we shall hear a great deal less of rheumatismy shoulders and lame elbows among those who do washing, than we do now.

MRS. CARLTON'S READINGS. Mrs. Carlton has given some of her admirable recitations and readings, before the good people of Winthrop.—We commend her to the patronage of the people. We can all of us read, and yet, but very few of us know how to read rightly. Merely pronouncing words is a small part of good reading. All we do is to read correctly, as there is in singing correctly.

SENATE EXTRA SESSION. This body adjourned sine die Thursday last, less than a quorum present; it being found impossible to keep the members longer in Washington. No business of general public interest appears to have been transacted during the Session, being confined mostly to the consideration of executive appointments, most of which were confirmed before adjournment.

STATE LOAN. We see it stated that the new State loan has been negotiated in Boston for \$4 per cent. The amount of the loan is \$300,000.

JOTTINGS AND DOTTINGS. We have a few more jottings and other small talk, which are crowded out this week. The public will not suffer by the omission this week, and we will wind up the thread as long as we can.

THE PUBLIC LAWS. We would remind newspaper publishers to whom we have addressed circular proposals for the printing of the public laws of the present Legislature, that the Session is drawing to a close, and that, in order to complete our arrangements for their prompt and sensible issue, it will be necessary for those desiring to supply them, to notify us, as soon as may be the fact.

STATE LANDS. We would remind newspaper publishers to whom we have addressed circular proposals for the printing of the public laws of the present Legislature, that the Session is drawing to a close, and that, in order to complete our arrangements for their prompt and sensible issue, it will be necessary for those desiring to supply them, to notify us, as soon as may be the fact.

POST OFFICE CHANGE. Mr. Chandler has received the appointment of Postmaster at North Lewiston, and in place of A. A. Knowles, removed.

STATE LANDS. We see it stated that the new State loan has been negotiated in Boston for \$4 per cent.

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STATE LANDS

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Star of the West from Aspinwall, March 5, arrival at New York, March 13, with California dates of the 20th ult., and \$940,000 in specie.

The California news is unimportant.

Vaupas date is Jan. 21. The revolutionary movement progresses. The provinces of Tales in the South, and Huasco and Uspallata in the North, are in arms against the government.

Any attempt at revolution in the provinces of Nuble and Aconcagua have been frustrated by the seizure of the agitators.

The Commercio, a journal favorable to the government, speaks of the revolutionary movements with contempt, and says tranquility is certain. Other aspects of the revolution is daily gaining ground, and trouble was daily expected at Valparaiso, where great fears of excesses by the rebels are entertained.

Kingston, Jamaica dates are Feb. 17.

A Haytian war school had arrived with three envoys from President Goffard to the Government and also with orders to take home on their return all political refugees wishing to return to their country.

Souloque was under the surveillance of the Jamaican authorities.

LATER FROM MEXICO. The steamer Tennessee arrived at New Orleans March 12, with Vera Cruz dates to the 9th inst.—

The battle here fought near Cordova and the left wing of Miramon's army was completely routed by the liberals.

Miramon lost 100 men killed, three cannons, 300 muskets and a large quantity of ammunition.

General Degollado was preparing to march on the capital with 10,000 men.

The liberals had captured Huanajalco and Amacalacan.

PRESCOTT. The London Atheneum of the 19th ult., has a very full and appreciative review of the life of Prescott. The following is the opening paragraph:

"With the suddenness of a gun-shot, in the prime of life, in the midst of friends and books, and in the midway of a great literary task, Prescott, the historian, has passed away from among us, at the unripe age of sixty-three. At twelve he was in perfect health; at half past twelve he was stricken with apoplexy; at two he was dead. Four or five years ago he had a slight attack of apoplexy, which left him with a loss of animal spirits, and abundant enjoyment of life. Though terribly blind, he was no recluse, but a man who loved life, as all great men have done, for its sensuous delights as well as for its moral beauty and its mental exercises. In this respect Prescott was more an Englishman than a Yankee. A fine glow of thought on his brow, and a certain gentleness of manner, betrayed to an observer the man of profound intellectual culture. Otherwise Prescott was a man of strong and simple nature, fond of blood, and of a robust temperament. No one who ever saw him will forget his sunny face, his free clasp of the hand, his eager glance, and his rapid, easy talk—the man who was not less pleasant as a companion than eminent and instructive as a writer."

*Newburyport Herald.*

SUCIDE OF AN OFFICE SEEKER. A few days since, a young man named Orlando F. Parsons, being out of funds, in Washington, ended his life by drowning in the Hudson River. He had been employed in the New York Post Office till recently, and went to Washington seeking a better place. Letters were found on his pocket from Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, and other leading Democrats. It is not necessary to say that he belonged to Virginia, for it will be taken for granted, when nothing is said to the contrary. It would probably be as well for others to say that he sought office to obtain a position in the War Department, and that he was unsuccessful.

It is pretty sure death either way, unless they have extraordinary powers of mind and are fortunate enough to be removed in a short time, before they shrivel and go to seed, which does not take long. If any young man dreams of officeholding, command him to the Introduction to Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

*Newburyport Herald.*

NOT SO DISAGREABLE. Piccolomini the be-witching songbird, the story goes, has actually been kissed by a Cincinnati. He had been about to kiss a girl in the window of the Standard House, on his return, as the story was kindled the Italian, mistaking her for his sister. He wrote an apology; and when this note was translated to the bewitching Marie, and she was assured of its sincerity, she laughed immoderately, and said she had supposed perhaps kissing a pretty girl (her skin looked very archly,) on meeting her was an American custom. It had frightened her at first, but now she could not bear to let her heart attractive English Tuner. "To keep dead men warm—indeed it was not to do—was not you say that is—indeed a grable."

OUR PROSPECTS. The usually well informed Paris correspondent of the New York Courier des Etats Unis recently wrote to that journal:

"Three days ago a gentleman who fills a high office in the Palace of the Tulleries said to me: 'The resolution of the Emperor is irrevocably taken; and war will take place in a month or two at the latest. Napoleon III. will command in person the principal army of France; that is to say, of his troops, the oldest and most勇敢的。 He has already shown that he possessed the genius of his uncle as politician; he wishes also to show that he has inherited his military genius. A Bonaparte ought to be a soldier. The determination of the Emperor is well known, and matters are so advanced that all opposition is henceforth abandoned as useless and dangerous. Napoléon wanted war yesterday, everybody will wish it to-morrow.'

VERIFYING COAL WEIGHT BY CUBIC MEASURE. Philadelphia papers give the following rule to verify the weight of coal:

"A cubic foot of coal, when well packed, can be measured from one to 1000 tons, with as much accuracy as it can be weighed on scales. For instance, Lehigh white-ash coal, per ton of 2000 lbs. of the egg or stone, will uniformly measure 34 cubic feet cubical, while white-ash Schuykill coal will measure 35, and the pink, grey and red-ash will measure 36 cubic feet per ton of 2000 lbs., or 40 feet for 2240 lbs.

SINGULAR DISCLOSURE. A despatch to the Daily News from Liverpool says that Captain Stewart had sent a letter to the President, developing a plot of treason in the secret history of the country. The letter asserts that the gun boat navy of President Jefferson, which was ostensibly built for the protection of our sea coast, was really intended for the seizure of Cuba. One hundred and eighty of these boats were sent southward on that special service, when England rendered a postponement of the project necessary.

FIRING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE. An attempt was made on the afternoon of the 10th ult. to burn the State House in Boston. A large fire was lit, but the alarm was given, and during the confusion, two suspicious persons attempted to force their way into the coat room assigned for members, no doubt for the purpose of robbery. The fire was extinguished without much damage.

MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT. It is stated that the total movement of grain over Lake Ontario in 1858 was 21,000,000 bushels against 18,000,000 bushels in 1857.

BANK CIRCULATION. A statement made up at the Treasury Department shows that the circulation of the banks throughout the country in 1858 was nearly \$215,000,000; in 1857 \$150,000,000, and in 1856 \$193,333,333.

PERSONAL. The Worcester Spy says: "We are informed by Mr. Summer's private secretary that the last advice from him dated February 2, states that his health is slowly but surely improving, and that he expresses himself in a certain of being able to resume his Senatorial duties at the commencement of the next session."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Europa from Liverpool Feb. 19th, arrived at New York, March 1st.

The latest continental rumors are warlike, and military preparations continue.

It was reported that a camp of 100,000 men will soon form at Toulon.

The House of Commons had passed a resolution in favor of a loan of £7,000,000.

This is considered an indication of the English Government's faith in the maintenance of peace. Some rumors of Ministerial changes, indicating the fall of the Lord Chancellor, Sir Lyon and Gen. Peel.

Paris and Vienna correspondence abounds in warlike rumors, and military movements continue active.

Napoleon's intentions are said to be certainly warlike.

It is reported a Council of War has been formed, consisting of five of the most distinguished Generals in the Army, and the following are the names of the members: the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Albany.

Paris and Vienna correspondence abounds in warlike rumors, and military movements continue active.

The steamer Arabia from Liverpool Feb' 25, arrived at Halifax, March 10th.

Great Britain. In the House of Commons on the 24th, Sir C. Napier inquired whether the first Lord of the Admiralty was aware that a few nights since a French vessel was anchored off Spithead, and departed before morning; and whether it had done so for the purpose of taking supplies.

W. W. Virgin was elected Major General of the 6th Division, on the part of the Senate.

A. E. Goodwin, a member of the Senate delegation, reported a bill to hold a Select Committee on Banks and Banking, to inquire into the condition of the bank.

The bill to remove one term of the Court to Safo, was ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, March 9.

SENATE. Order directing the Committee on Banks and Banking to summon the President and Cashier to bring the books of the bank, &c., in case of application for reduction of the capital stock of any bank to summon the cashier of the bank, and to require him to state what steps he has taken to secure the books of the bank.

Passed to a committee of three.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee of the York County delegation, reported on a bill to hold a Select Committee on Banks and Banking, to inquire into the condition of the bank.

The bill to remove one term of the Court to Safo, was ordered to a third reading.

Thursday, March 10.

SENATE. Order directing the Committee on Banks and Banking to summon the President and Cashier to bring the books of the bank, &c., in case of application for reduction of the capital stock of any bank to summon the cashier of the bank, and to require him to state what steps he has taken to secure the books of the bank.

Passed to a committee of three.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee of the York County delegation, reported on a bill to hold a Select Committee on Banks and Banking, to inquire into the condition of the bank.

The bill to remove one term of the Court to Safo, was ordered to a third reading.

Friday, March 11.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Saturday, March 12.

SENATE. Bill setting of Whiteside, Boston to Kennebec was referred.

Passed to be enacted—Bill relating to Insurance Companies; to change the time of holding of a trial by the State Judicial Court in the City of Augusta; and to make the time of holding of a trial by the State Judicial Court in the City of Augusta.

House. An order was passed for the holding of two sessions day by day in Salmon.

Act of attorney of certain territory from Paris to Norway was passed to be enacted.

Aleander Burban was elected the second ballot. Major General of the 6th Division, on the part of the Senate.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Sunday, March 13.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to specification of grounds of defense was indefinitely postponed, in concurrence.

W. W. Virgin was again elected Major General of the 6th Division.

House. An order was passed for the holding of two sessions day by day in Salmon.

Act of attorney of certain territory from Paris to Norway was passed to be enacted.

Aleander Burban was again elected Major General of the 6th Division.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Monday, March 14.

SENATE. The vote passing the bill to set off a part of the State to the Commonwealth, was referred.

House. An order was passed for the holding of two sessions day by day in Salmon.

Act of attorney of certain territory from Paris to Norway was passed to be enacted.

Aleander Burban was again elected Major General of the 6th Division.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Tuesday, March 15.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Wednesday, March 16.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Thursday, March 17.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Friday, March 18.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Saturday, March 19.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Sunday, March 20.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Monday, March 21.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Tuesday, March 22.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Wednesday, March 23.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

House. Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys.

Bill removing one term of the Supreme Court from Alfredo Safo, was passed.

Thursday, March 24.

SENATE. Finally passed—Reserve provided for the payment of securities in the Land Office due the State; in favor of Joseph Steele; also in favor of Abigail Van Meter; in favor of training and model schools; and in favor of the State.

